



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

More Southern Outrages.

A gentleman who has recently been driven from the south because he is a northern man by birth, called upon us yesterday. He does not permit us to use his name, on account of the danger to which it might subject his friends in that region who aided in his escape, if it should be known that he had informed northern people of the treatment he had received in the south; but his character and truthfulness is vouched for by one of our most respectable citizens, who has known him for many years.

This gentleman makes the following statement: He resided in a village in Mississippi, several years, had become identified with that country in business; had no unfriendly feeling towards the institutions of the south, and never expressed any, and is convinced that the treatment he received originated solely from the fact of his being a northern man by birth. Some two weeks since a German, charged with being an abolitionist, was whipped in the place where our informant resided; he was also tarred and feathered, his head shaved, and was afterwards ducked in a filthy pond and rode on a pole about the streets of the town.

When the mob had vented their insane rage upon the man until he was nearly exhausted, they permitted him to run for his life. Upon his attempting to do so, one of the crowd, not yet satisfied with glutting his vengeance, cried out—"Let us hang the d—d abolitionist, he deserves it." As there were some movements made to carry out this inhuman threat, our informant interfered, and said that the man had been punished enough, recommending that he should be allowed to depart without further molestation. Upon this, one of the most boisterous of the mob turned to our informant, denounced him as an abolitionist, threatening to serve him in the same manner, and striking him with his fist. Our northern friend defended himself, and was finally permitted to go to his residence.

The man who attacked him went into a store near by, commenced a quarrel about this affair, and was shot dead by the merchant. Our informant was then warned by his friends that it would not be safe to stay, and he made preparations to leave. While doing so, the desperadoes attacked his place of business, beat down his door, and would have killed him, if he had been found. He secreted himself, until night, when a fleet horse was brought to his back door, upon which he escaped from the town, and after a circuitous journey, he left his horse, took passage on a railroad, and arrived, last week, safely in Cairo. He took with him only the clothes he had on and what money he had on hand; his friends sent to him such of his property as could be packed in trunks, under a fictitious address, and the remainder of his property has, probably, been confiscated by the parties who have driven him out of the south, not for any political opinion, but because he was a northern man by birth, and dared to exhibit a feeling of humanity towards an unfortunate fellow being, whose life was about to be taken, on the mere suspicion that he was an "abolitionist." Doubtless the excitement occasioned by this interference saved this man's life, and if so our informant is repaid for all his own sacrifices of property and business.

On his journey north he found many persons driven out of the south because they were suspected of concealing thoughts unfavorable to slavery or the southern confederacy. One was an express agent, who was required to join the confederate army, and upon his declining to do so in rather unequivocal terms, the mob determined to hang him, and it was only by the aid of friends and good fortune that he escaped. Another had been forced to enlist, and with fourteen others deserted. He was the only one of the number who finally escaped; the others were re-taken and were probably sacrificed to the vengeance of the mob which rules everything at the south.

The whole south is represented to be united in this violent antipathy to northern people, who are all regarded as abolitionists. The business men and wealthy planters are compelled to subscribe whatever sums are demanded by the mob, and whenever a man is suspected he is called upon to enlist in Jeff. Davis' army; if he refuses to comply, he is immediately disposed of by taking his life, or is subjected to the most brutal treatment, and then warned to depart from the country immediately.

The inevitable conclusion, from what is now transpiring in the south is, that the system of slavery has brought the people to a condition of semi-barbarism, and that they will grow worse instead of better, until the slave system becomes extinct in a bloody revolution.

The democracy of Vermont will soon lose a standing candidate for governor in John G. Saxe, the poet, who is about to remove from Burlington to Albany, N. Y.

Legislative.

A bill is pending in our legislature to prevent rendering aid to the rebels. It provides no provisions or munitions of war shall be furnished any persons at war with or in rebellion to the United States, under severe penalties.

The loan bill has passed the assembly—aye 80, nays 1.

A bill for the purchase of \$50,000 worth of arms for this state has been ordered to a third reading in the assembly.

A message has been received from the Governor giving the expenditures thus far in organizing the volunteers of the state, as follows:

1st regiment.....	\$15,623 84
2nd ".....	14,330 78
3rd ".....	1,191 04
General supplies.....	38,238 74
Fitting Camp at Madison.....	2,750 75
Sundry goods on hand, &c.....	24,030 00

Total expenditure.....\$95,185 95

The Bank Comptroller has sent in a report of the present valuation of the securities of banks in this state. This is an important document. It shows some of the banks, current, worth 52 cents on the dollar, some of the rejected 86.

A resolution has been adopted directing the Bank Comptroller to publish in the state paper each month a statement of the value of the bills of each bank in the state, from the stocks deposited for their redemption—the kind of stock, &c.

A resolution has also been adopted, requesting the appointment of Rufus King as Brigadier General by President Lincoln, to command the Wisconsin volunteers.

The legislature will not probably adjourn until next week.

In the assembly, yesterday, the bill to exempt volunteers from civil process, etc., was amended by striking out the provision that in cases in which attorneys of parties have enlisted, a continuance until the end of the war shall be granted, and by extending the provisions of the act to volunteers in the service of the United States. It was ordered to a third reading.

The bill suspending the civil jurisdiction of the courts, etc., was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Ellis introduced a bill to provide for the relief of volunteers in the United States service, or in the service of this state. It provides that volunteers with families shall be paid \$5 per month, and those without families \$3 per month, the extra pay to those with families to remain in the state treasury and be drawn for the benefit of the families.

A message was received from the governor, giving the expenditure of the war appropriation.

The assembly then went into committee of the whole on the war bill.

The bill was so amended as to raise six regiments.

Mr. C. R. Johnson's amendment to appropriate one regiment to each congressional district, provided it is raised in thirty days after notice, was adopted.

Mr. Townsend offered an amendment providing that the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer shall be a financial board to revise and approve the paymaster's monthly estimates, lost.

The Senate, yesterday, in committee of the whole on the loan bill, struck from it the words "Secretary of State." There was a long debate, principally in relation to the personal differences between the governor and the secretary of state. The bill was further amended by striking out the bank bill feature, so as to provide that the bonds shall be sold for specie only.

War Items.

One of the brigades composing General Sickles' division is made up entirely of English residents in the United States. Col. Austin is to be the commanding officer, and he is now engaged in establishing recruiting offices at different points throughout the north. The office for the western states is Detroit.

There are now in New York city ten regiments of troops, comprising 8,430 men, already under arms; and twenty other regiments and battalions, comprising 13,630 men nearly ready for service; making together 22,060 troops. Of these last, however, only fourteen regiments will be selected, according to the recent decision of the government, leaving the remainder to be disbanded, or kept in drill at the expense of the state, to answer any future call of the federal government.

There are also ninety companies of troops at the rendezvous at Elmira, N. Y., which are being drilled and formed into regiments as fast as possible.

The war spirit has extended even to the insect world. The army worm has invaded the crop of central Tennessee, and is doing much damage.

The New York Times says that John C. Heenan, the pugilist, who went to reside in New Orleans some time since, received an offer of a high position in the rebel army, provided he would fight against the government of the United States. He refused the offer, and is now in Cincinnati.

The confederate congress has ordered a blockade at Memphis, prohibiting the passage of all upland bound boats. This bill of retaliation cuts off what little was left of the commerce of the Mississippi, and will result in a material advance in the price of sugars and other classes of provisions for the supply of which we have depended so largely on New Orleans.

The Cavalry Gravel, a weapon like a scythe, by the use of which cavalry can easily defeat four times their number of infantry, has been offered to the government. It may also be used by cavalry against cavalry, and even by infantry against infantry.

Judge Wm. W. Ellsworth will retire from the bench of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut on the 10th of November next, at which time he will be constitutionally disqualified by age.



REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

LEAVENWORTH, May 22. Intelligence from various sources shows that a number of Unionists driven from various border counties of Missouri had taken refuge in south eastern Kansas.

Some of them show evidences of severe treatment.

Three regiments U. S. volunteers from Kansas are being formed in this city and Lawrence.

Passenger cars are now running between St. Joseph and Weston, Mo., seven miles from here, placing this within a day's travel of the Mississippi river.

FORT KEARNEY, May 22. Express coach passed here at 8 p. m., yesterday from Denver, May 18th, a practical route for the overland mail has been found directly west of the city.

WHEELING, Va., May 22. Advice received yesterday and to-day state positively that Virginia troops were in the neighborhood of Gratton, evidently with the design of intimidating Union men in voting on the ordinance of secession to-morrow.

Eleven companies of U. S. troops are now camped on the fair grounds.

B. F. Kelly of Philadelphia, was to-day unanimously elected colonel of the 1st Virginia regiment, and reviewed the troops this p. m., when they were addressed by Hon. John S. Carlisle.

New York, May 22. Seven boxes containing paper and baggage belonging to Gen. Lee were seized to-day at New York via the Erie Railroad.

A quantity of contraband goods shipped by the New Haven arms company to Baltimore, were seized to-day.

Prize commissioners will be appointed to-morrow by the United States circuit court to dispose of all cases of the seizure of vessels.

CHICAGO, May 22. The currency question is still unsettled. The greatest confusion prevails in business circles. It is understood that there is a prospect for an amicable arrangement by bankers to-night. From all parts of the state we hear of the depression of trade of all kinds in consequence of the disordered condition of the currency; in some localities farmers utterly refuse to sell grain unless paid in specie or exchange.

ST. JOSEPH, May 22. This p. m., the stars and stripes were hoisted over the postoffice. Soon an excited crowd proceeded to the office, cut the pole down, tore the flag to pieces, threw the pole in the river and raised the state flag. Later, however, it was ordered down by the mayor, who advised their immediate departure. At Atlanta his baggage was searched by the crowd. Special attention was paid to the schoolmasters by the troops. Afterward the party divided. No passes were required. He had no trouble in Florida or on the journey. His invalidism was his protection.

Mr. Daily reports soldiers everywhere in motion towards Virginia well disciplined, armed and equipped. At Charleston, there were from 2,000 to 3,000. He heard no Union talk till he reached Kentucky.

Mr. Walbridge has been recalled here to give important topographical information. He spent much time in the Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and is familiar with the country. His information relating to the interior indicates that the operations of the campaign are not confined to the seacoast.

Gov. Letcher has issued a proclamation requesting soldiers to vote to-morrow in order to carry the secession ratification beyond all question. In the doubtful districts it is said that electors will be compelled to publicly declare their votes, and that if in favor of the Union, they will be straightway compelled to leave the state. The Union men are uncertain how to act in this dilemma.

It is also declared that travel into or through Virginia will be prohibited after Thursday, except by special permit of the governor. A man calling himself Captain Deucher was arrested as a spy yesterday afternoon in the camp of the New Jersey brigade, and held for examination.

The habeas corpus case of Capt. McDonald was resumed to-day before Judge Trent of the U. S. district court. The case was ably argued by district attorney Jones for respondent, and by Wright, Davis and Whiteley for petitioner. The ground of the United States court for secession is that the petitioners had been arrested by the military authorities without legal process. He cited precedents that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter, as military authority in time of war or rebellion had a right and power to arrest persons in arms against the federal government, for treason or alleged treason. Davis and Wright replied in support of their proposition that the U. S. district court had power to execute this writ; that it was the greatest protection to freedom of speech and action, and under no circumstances could it be denied to the prisoner. Many authorities were quoted, of which Judge Treat took notes, and stated he would carefully consider the matter, and give his decision, probably to-morrow. Great interest is felt in the result.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, May 22, 1861. A dispatch from Springfield, Missouri, announces the seizure of 15,000 pounds of lead, at Lebanon, bound to St. Louis, by rebels; and the arrival of several kegs of powder for the secessionists of Green county.

Federal troops have erected a battery this morning at Bissell's Point some seven miles above the city. All the Missouri river boats, both ways, are overhauled.

A detachment from the arsenal on the steamer Iatan, seized the steamer J. C. Swan, thirty miles below the city last night. The Swan was towed up to the arsenal, charged with bringing contraband articles from Baton Rouge. The federal authorities have advice of fifteen thousand stand of arms from Louisiana, on the way to Missouri, by White River, Ark., to be hauled by wagons to Jefferson City.

QUINCY, Ill., May 22, 1861. Many people are coming here from Missouri, on account of the secession feeling, and taking up residence in this vicinity. A lady arrived yesterday with a small child, seeking protection. She was in such a state of excitement that she could scarcely tell where she came from or where she is going to. She says she came from the vicinity of St. Jo. They have found a home with a family a few miles from this city.

A man who owned a mill in Missouri has been forced to sacrifice it all and flee, on account of favoring the Union. Some symptoms of a change of feeling are noticed to-day. An extract from a private letter says the secessionists at Chillicothe are very much alarmed. One of them was found crying.

On being interrogated, he said a regiment of United States troops had just arrived. The secessionists are said to believe that Missouri will be invaded soon from Illinois.

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The secession feeling (two days before the day of election) on the secession ordinance, 133 for disunion, and 2 against it. Advice from various points in Virginia indicate that the secession leaders have fixed matters so that nothing but an overwhelming disunion vote can be expected in the eastern part of the state.

HARRISBURG, May 22. Bearer dispatches gone to Washington with accurate plans of reconnoissances made of enemy's lines. The confederate troops at Williams' Point have not crossed the Potomac.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 22. Congress adjourned last night to meet at Richmond, July 20th. The tariff bill passed with no important amendments, also an act allowing district attorneys in the absence from circuit.

The Patent Office bill has been signed. Mr. Rhoads was appointed commissioner. No new military appointments were made. A commissioner was appointed to make arrangements to transfer the executive department to Richmond. Rives, Hunter, and Meminger are the committee.

WASHINGTON, May 21. The rumor of a demonstration at Harper's Ferry or elsewhere in Virginia, or after the vote of Thursday is unfounded. No man here, placing this within a day's travel of the Mississippi river, is to the election. It is a foregone conclusion.

Two brothers, a New York lawyer and a Boston banker went on a pleasure trip to Alexandria to-day, notwithstanding their sentiments or residence. They were politely received by the banker's correspondent, who said 400 or 500 inhabitants have left since the troubles. It is a deserted village. Six companies, possibly 500, armed with Minnie rifles, were the only troops seen—they are mostly boys. The uniforms are much like ours.

A South Carolina secessionist, recently from Virginia, by the way of Harper's Ferry, reports 50,000 troops, insufficiently armed, distributed at various points, with a view to influence the election on Thursday. The Virginians estimate the number at 80,000. From what he observed, he believes it is the intention to attempt to transfer the battle ground to Pennsylvania, moving from Harper's Ferry, which is not strongly fortified.

Mr. Bailey, member of congress, elected from the Worcester (Mass.) district, has arrived from Enterprise, Florida, where he spent the spring, mostly on account of his health. He came via Savannah, Nashville and Louisville. He was advised that it was impossible to come through Virginia. His party consisted of thirty, including six northern school-masters, other invalids and two army hunters.

At Savannah, Ga., who were accompanied by a West Point classmate, a lieutenant in the confederacy, and a formal arrest by the mayor, who advised their immediate departure. At Atlanta his baggage was searched by the crowd. Special attention was paid to the schoolmasters by the troops. Afterward the party divided. No passes were required. He had no trouble in Florida or on the journey. His invalidism was his protection.

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No military movements of importance to-day.

CAIRO, May 22. Gen. McClellan has not arrived, and it is not known when he will come. Capt. Rodgers, the naval officer here, has gone to Cincinnati, but will return. The work of tearing up the Illinois Central Railroad track on the levee below the passenger depot commenced to-day, to make room for artillery.

There will be eight big guns here in all—6 from Pittsburg, and two from St. Louis. Three guns arrived from Pittsburg to-night. It is proposed to make a strong redoubt, using the Mississippi and Ohio levees for 2 sides, and running another embankment to connect them, enclosing 5 acres. This will be all done immediately.

A steamer belonging to Graham, Holliday & Co., of this place, is among the northern boats seized at Memphis under General Pillow's proclamation. Passengers arrived here to-day from Memphis, report intense excitement in that city, and the towns along the line are all with the military movements. They are especially vindictive upon Cairo.

Gen. Pillow's proclamation forbidding all boats passing Memphis northward, took effect yesterday. It is reported that 300 volunteers, 1,000 muskets and 6 pieces of cannon left Paducah yesterday for camp Cheat-ham, near the Kentucky and Tennessee line. Ultimate destination, Jackson, Tenn., where southern troops are concentrating in large numbers.

St. Louis, May 22. Gen. Price will disband all the state forces, and take prompt and effective measures to ensure full protection to all classes of citizens. All complaints of violence or oppression are hereafter to be made to him, and if he fails to afford the necessary relief, the U. S. forces will be used.

The Democratic announces editorially that no attempts will be made to divert the July meeting of the state fund from its legitimate course.

On account of advanced age and infirm health, Col. O'Fallon has declined the colonelcy of a volunteer regiment, tendered him a few days ago.

Twenty boxes of cartridges and four boxes of gun barrels were seized here on Sunday, by Marshal Rawlings, from aboard the Sioux City, destined for the secession sympathizers in western Missouri.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, May 22. On Monday and Tuesday several steamers which were engaged in crisscrossing the Va. batteries were fired into but no damage done. The fire was not returned. A steamer arrived to-day from a cruise in the Potomac. She found out that a steamer on the Crook, but no guns in sight, here this evening for Fort Monroe with the southern mail, which would not fill a bushel basket. There are 5,000 men within the walls of the fortress.

Tribune's Washington despatch says a gentleman high in the confidence of the Va. patriots arrived to-day from Wheeling, through Harper's Ferry, and reports 4,000 troops there, badly armed, equipped and provisioned, and not formidable. He says that northwestern Virginia will form a state embracing 60 counties, in which the Union feeling is nearly unanimous.

There is no probability that the secessionists will invade Pennsylvania from Harper's Ferry, until a forward movement is made by government troops. The Virginians desire greatly to pretend to assume the defensive. To make a dead certainty the Virginians soldiers voted for secession yesterday.

Gen. Lee having issued orders as precautionary, leaving military exigencies might prevent voting on Thursday.

The Washington Star has positive information that a majority of the secession troops within 60 miles of Washington refused to take an oath of hostility to the United States; also a large portion of the Harper's Ferry troops.

The government is hourly in anticipation of dispatches from Fort Pickens, announcing the commencement of hostilities. Naval and military forces are being concentrated at the mouth of the Chesapeake. The rebels will be flanked by the land force.

Government will not accept Geo. C. Way's 800 Michigan Chippewa warriors.

WASHINGTON, May 22. A special to the Times says a detachment of the Massachusetts 5th regiment, numbering 120 men, went last night to haul down the secession flag in Alexandria.—They spent the whole night in the expedition. They were fired at four times by the picket guard, but going down the river. A flag was seen flying in Alexandria.

Despatches by the Fernis state that the agents of the rebel government have explored Europe in vain for arms, munitions or money, in exchange for their bonds.

Dudley Mann sought an interview with Geo. Peabody, in hopes of negotiating a loan, but was politely but firmly refused.—In no case have they found their securities marketable, at the largest discount they could obtain.

Gen. Butler, just before leaving this city for Fort Monroe, told a senator that he would be in Richmond within a few days.

WASHINGTON, May 22. The Herald's special despatch says.—The several flying artillery companies, consisting of seven splendid batteries, have been organized into a single battalion under the command of Major Sherman, of the regular army.

The Times' special also says that Col. John C. Fremont left France in the steamer of the 15th inst., to tender his services to the President.

World's special says.—Henry A. Wise has written a letter assuring naturalized citizens of Virginia that they will be amply protected under the constitution of the United States.

ALBANY, May 23. The National Bank of Albany, after consultation with bankers here this morning, have concluded to stop business and wind up their affairs. Their circulation is well secured and it is confidently believed that their depositors are also.

St. Louis, May 22. The steamer J. C. Swan, seized yesterday at Harlow's Landing, 30 miles below the city, was brought to the arsenal by order of General Lyon. This is the steamer that brought the arms from Baton Rouge which were captured by Gen. Lyon at Camp Jackson.

Measures will be taken to effect a legal confiscation of the boat.

Five thousand pounds of lead, on route for the south, was also seized yesterday at Ironport, on the Iron Mountain railroad, by order of Gen. Lyon. Some resistance was offered by a party of citizens, and several shots were fired on both sides, but nobody was hurt.

John Dean and his fellow prisoners were released from the arsenal yesterday on parole.

The Markets.

New York, May 22. Flour less active and scarcely so buoyant. Sales 7,500 bushels—5,000,000 super western, 5,100,530 common to medium extra western. Wheat market heavy and lower for common grades; sales at 1,154 1/2 Chicago spring, 1,194, 212 Milwaukee club.

The ladies of Richmond are to hold a public meeting for the purpose of passing a demand upon General Scott for the sword which was presented to him by the state of Virginia.

MARRIED.

By Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, in this city, THOMAS KENNEDY and Miss MARY W. HILL, of New York city.

Also on the evening of the 21st, ANNA CORA, infant daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Brown, aged 8 months and 5 days.

God has called them, the mother and her child; the one in peacefulness of triumphant faith, and the other in the innocence of triumphant grace, and both to the world of light and life. Sickness and pain are all left; the valley where death's shadow falls, is passed, and the rest of God's people is gained. It is due to divine grace to say that Mrs. C. contemplated the mortal hour with Christian resignation. As it drew near she expressed her readiness for its coming, and desired "rather to depart and be with Christ." Her last moments were peaceful, and her dying was as going to sleep. The gods are theirs who have left us.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Store to Rent.

THE Store, No. 3 Myer new block, formerly occupied by A. G. & O. F. Allen. Inquire of L. E. PATTER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. Z. THOMPSON has returned to Janesville and fitted up, in rooms, in good style, under Curtis' Drug Store, opposite the Court House, a new and complete set of MAKE PICTURES.

of the citizens of Janesville and vicinity in all styles, as good as the best can be made, and a little cheaper than the best. Please call and examine specimens and prices, and satisfy yourself before purchasing pictures.

CHANCERY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

John W. Windus against Charles H. Dunley, Allen O. Bates and J. Bates.

The State of Wisconsin to the above named defendants: YOU are hereby notified and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for the county of Rock, in and for the State of Wisconsin, within twenty days after the service hereof, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the undersigned at their office in the city of Janesville, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer and comply with the requirements of this notice, the action will be taken by the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand, EDWARD A. JACKSON, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Rock County, Wis., this 22nd day of May, 1861.

Notice for Proposals for Grading Jackson Street, &c.

SEALED proposals containing the work proposed to be done in the following specification or any portion thereof, with bonds for the faithful performance thereof, and for the completion of the work within the time specified, will be received by the city clerk of Janesville, until the 1st day of June, 1861, at which time the proposals will be opened in public session of the city council, in the City Hall, in Janesville, from this time to the 1st day of June, 1861, at which time the city council will make proposals to be made in their presence at their regular meeting, and said proposals will be opened in public session of the city council.

In the matter of grading and grading Jackson street in the first ward, and constructing side and cross walks to the full width of said street.

Specification of work to be done in grading Jackson street from the north line of Bluff street to the south line of Madison street, and from the south line of Madison street to the south line of Jackson street, and covering the same with gravel about one inch deep, and the same to be graded to a depth of one foot in the center and sloping down to a depth of six inches on each side of the center line, and the grading and covering to be done in such a manner as to be in accordance with the plan and profile thereof, and the same to be done in such a manner as to be in accordance with the plan and profile thereof, and the same to be done in such a manner as to be in accordance with the plan and profile thereof.

A crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 76, 77, 78 and 79 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street, and a crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 80, 81, 82 and 83 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street, and a crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 84, 85, 86 and 87 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street, and a crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 88, 89, 90 and 91 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street, and a crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 92, 93, 94 and 95 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street, and a crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 96, 97, 98 and 99 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street, and a crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 100, 101, 102 and 103 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street, and a crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 104, 105, 106 and 107 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street, and a crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 108, 109, 110 and 111 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street, and a crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 112, 113, 114 and 115 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street, and a crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 116, 117, 118 and 119 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street, and a crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 120, 121, 122 and 123 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street, and a crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 124, 125, 126 and 127 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street, and a crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 128, 129, 130 and 131 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street, and a crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 132, 133, 134 and 135 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street, and a crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 136, 137, 138 and 139 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street, and a crosswalk is to be built in front of lot numbered 140, 141, 142 and 143 in said addition, on the east side of Jackson street,

